

CURRY FIRED POINT BLANK

Policeman Pearce the Target for the Bullet of a Brother Officer.

HIS INTENTION WAS MURDER

He Had Been Drinking Heavily and Was Assaulting His Wife When Pearce Attempted to Arrest Him—Had to Handcuff and Clasp Him Before He Would Give In.

That Policeman Edward Curry, of the Sixth precinct, is not a murderer is not his fault, for yesterday he tried his best, so it is alleged, to kill his brother officer, Policeman Pearce.

According to the statement of persons in the neighborhood who are cognizant of the whole affair, Curry, who, it is said, has been drinking heavily of late, went off duty at noon. He went to his home, No. 301 F street northeast, about 1 p. m., and after eating his dinner, became engaged in a dispute with Mrs. Curry, because, so it is stated, he had suffered himself to be spoken to by some of the women on his beat. Suddenly Curry jumped up from his chair, seized a large brass brush, struck Mrs. Curry a terrific blow with it across the forehead, Miss Sweeney, daughter of Mrs. Curry by a former husband, rushed between the infuriated man and her helpless mother and tried to keep Curry from striking her mother again.

At the same time she screamed, "murder!" at the top of her voice, and Policeman Pearce, hearing the cry, ran into the house.

"As he entered the room where the struggle was taking place, Curry threw his brush at Pearce, striking him on the head, and then fired point blank at Pearce.

Fortunately the ball, went wide of its mark and Policeman Pearce escaped unharmed. The noise of the firing attracted the attention of Policemen Brown and Pearson, who were on the beat on the opposite side of the street, and they hastened to the scene. Curry, who had got into the house Pearce and Curry were engaged in a terrific struggle. Brown and Pearson immediately joined in and together the officers got Curry into the street. Here he fought like a tiger, and it was necessary to throw him down, place zippers upon him, and to hit him a few blows on the head to even partially subdue him.

After the policeman got Curry out in the street the struggle was renewed. He refused to walk to the station-house, and had to be dragged there by main strength. Curry was then strapped to a chair, and was taken to the station-house, where he was ordered that he be looked up. This was done, but before 6 o'clock he was released.

Station-keeper Burkhard was very much anxious to give out any information on the subject, and endeavoring to convince the Times man that the case was of no importance and not worth publishing. "Now, look here," said he, "your newspaper fellows have been out here for some time, and they have got into the house Pearce and Curry were engaged in a terrific struggle. Brown and Pearson immediately joined in and together the officers got Curry into the street. Here he fought like a tiger, and it was necessary to throw him down, place zippers upon him, and to hit him a few blows on the head to even partially subdue him.

While the station-keeper was talking a little girl entered the station and handed him a \$5 bill, stating that Mr. Curry had sent it to him.

"Did he say what I was to do with it?"

Burkhard put the money in his pocket.

CURRY A DETERMINED MAN.

Policeman Curry is regarded as one of the most desperate men on the force. About two years ago, it is said, while under the influence of liquor he arrested a colored man who was doing nothing whatever to warrant the policeman's course, and because asked for the reason of the profane form and manner, he broke the man's nose. While the man was lying on the ground a partner of the officer stepped on the man's head, and Curry, who was standing by, stepped on the man's head, and Curry, who was standing by, stepped on the man's head.

It is expected by the Democratic leaders of the Senate that a quorum will be in the Senate to-day. Telegrams have been received from a number of Senators, saying they expect to arrive before the next session, among them being Senators Mills, Morgan, Daniel, and others.

It is said by the Democratic leaders in the Senate that an amendment will follow action by the President on the tariff bill, which would hold the Senators in Washington after this measure is out of the way.

ORDERING OUT MORE TROOPS.

One Hundred Thousand Chinese to Be Prepared for Active Service.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 23.—All foreigners have been forbidden to approach or enter the Kiangnan arsenal or the Imperial factory here without a special permit. If they are passing these places by river they must keep to the middle of the stream, and they must not anchor in the vicinity. Otherwise, they are warned, they will run a serious risk as well as being liable to arrest as spies.

The Emperor has issued an edict ordering that 100,000 men, to consist of Manchou and Chinese, be prepared for active service. Regiments will be stationed at Lungchow and Tientsin. It is reported that the Emperor has ordered that 10,000,000 taels be placed at the disposal of Viceroy Li Hung Chang.

Crimes and Casualties.

A. S. Tucker, a prominent board of trade man of Chicago, shot and killed himself in Washington Park.

William C. Hunt, an alderman of Johnstown, Pa., committed suicide by drinking prussic acid. He was to have been tried to-day on a charge of embezzlement.

Adam Sivetta, aged fifty-four years, the father of Jack Sivetta, of the Boston baseball team, was instantly killed yesterday by a fall of coal at the Merriam mine at Ashland, Pa.

James Gubin and Edward Murray, workmen, fell from the second floor of the new building of the United States Board of Appraisers in New York yesterday and were killed.

The coroner's jury in the case of Black Examiner Miller at Altoona, rendered a verdict that he "resulted from a pistol shot fired by E. deceased, but whether accidentally or otherwise is to be left to the jury."

PRETTY SADIE ORR.

She is Named as Co-respondent in Mrs. Gordon's Petition for a Divorce from Her Husband.

The latest developments in the Gordon divorce suit, in which the testimony is now being taken before Referee Lichliter, were published in THE TIMES yesterday.

A petition was filed yesterday by the attorneys for Mr. Gordon leave to amend his complaint on the grounds as set forth yesterday in THE TIMES. Mr. Lichliter declined yesterday to permit a Times reporter to inspect the petition for the reason that the court has ordered them to be kept from the public in a certain class of divorce cases such as this.

It was stated yesterday in THE TIMES that Mr. Lester had severed his connection with the case as Mrs. Gordon's attorney. He said yesterday that that statement was correct, but declined to discuss the charges in the petition.

The proposed amendment to the pleading was to be taken before the referee to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

When THE TIMES reporter called at No. 624 G street northwest, last evening, where Mrs. Gordon is residing, she said that she had been informed that the statement was correct, but declined to discuss the charges in the petition.

The secret with which the papers in the Gordon divorce suit have been guarded, it is said, by order of the court, has not prevented the public from being furnished with some interesting inside history of the case. One of the latest revelations in the scandal was made yesterday.

A great many people who lived at the Lincoln Hotel last winter and spring remember a pretty girl named Sadie Orr, who was then known as Sadie Orr. She was from North Carolina and held a place in the Government Printing Office. Shortly after she left the hotel when legal proceedings were instituted in the Gordon divorce suit, Miss Orr left Washington for her home in North Carolina. It was discovered yesterday that this is the lady who is named as co-respondent with Mr. L. Patton Gordon on the charge in the bill which Mrs. Gordon filed against her husband. A friend of Miss Orr said yesterday that she does not remember any connection with the case or with the charge. Mrs. Gordon charges that the criminal acts on which she bases her complaint took place at the Lincoln Hotel, of which Mr. Gordon was then and is now the proprietor.

A LADY WITH A PISTOL.

Mr. Jacob H. Lichliter, referee in the Gordon divorce case, is authority for the following story: He lives at No. 957 Massachusetts avenue. Yesterday morning about 1 o'clock the doorbell was pulled several times, which aroused three of the ladies residing in the house. They came to the door inside and saw a woman armed with a pistol, who was wanted. Not receiving a reply and presuming something was wrong, one of the ladies provided the party with a pistol and summoned a policeman to come down stairs to assist in making an investigation.

After a short court Mr. Lichliter opened the door and the lady with the pistol endeavored to fire through the opening at the intruder. The pistol, however, was empty, and this was not the only reason why no lives were lost. The "intruder" had disappeared. He was only a reporter for THE TIMES who had been sent to the house to get some questions about the Gordon divorce case, and who, failing to get an answer went off in time to escape being snatched at with a pistol which Mr. Lichliter then was not loaded at all.

WRIGHT'S PULLMAN PASS.

Labor Commissioner Is Said to Have Used It When He Went to Chicago to Investigate the Strike.

Some Washington friends of Hon. Carroll D. Wright are inquiring whether he traveled on his Pullman pass when he went to Chicago recently to begin the investigation of the Pullman strike as a member of President Cleveland's commission.

Mr. Wright, it is said, is one of the very few men in the country who are honored with a railroad pass which entitles them to travel without money and without price wherever the wheels of the Pullman cars run. Mr. Wright received his as a mark of gratitude and esteem a short time after he had written that now famous report of some years ago extolling Pullman as the model manufacturer and the munificence of his head and founder as a great-souled and public-spirited philanthropist. An annual pass was bestowed upon Mr. Wright, and he has since renewed, when occasion required it, since.

He is called upon to do much traveling in connection with his public duties, and whenever possible he takes a Pullman sleeper or day coach. That he is accustomed to use his pass is vouched for by high officials who have traveled with him. Whether or not his recent trip to Chicago to investigate the strike was made as a member of the commission, a railroad magnate becomes an interesting question.

ASSAULTED AN OLD MAN.

James T. Davis Fined \$50 for His Attack on Col. Coehner.

James T. Davis, formerly a deputy United States marshal, whose dismissal from office resulted from an unwarranted and brutal attack upon Col. George F. Coehner, an elderly gentleman, who was seated in front of the Forrester Hotel, on Four-and-a-half street, about July 1, was fined \$50 for the assault by Judge Mills yesterday.

The story of the assault was published exclusively in THE TIMES at the time it occurred. The case was brought to court yesterday. The arrest and the publicity given the matter at the time, led to an investigation of the case by United States Marshal A. A. Wilson, and resulted in his dismissal. The investigation revealed that Davis entertained an old grudge against Col. Coehner as a result of a quarrel which he had with himself in Davis' family in having them admitted to a hospital when they were deserted by Davis. Col. Coehner out of charity had been on several occasions, and the investigation also revealed that Davis had acted in a most brutal manner to his wife and family, and had created a disturbance at the orphanage, where Col. Coehner had been instructed in having them.

Davis passed up Four-and-a-half street from Pennsylvania avenue on the day of the assault, and saw the aged colonel sitting with his cane at the edge of the sidewalk. Davis continued along the street, and soon after sneaked back behind Col. Coehner, and commenced striking him about the head and shoulders with a heavy walking stick, which he broke over the colonel's shoulder.

For this offense Davis was fined as stated. Col. Coehner offered to proceed against him civilly also, but he has abandoned that idea.

Jumped from a Tower.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 23.—Col. J. M. Winstead, president of the Piedmont and Peoples Savings Bank of Greensboro, N. C., today jumped from one of the towers of the city hall here, a distance of 170 feet, killing himself. His body was terribly mangled. He left leg caught in a projection and was torn from his socket. Before jumping he had successfully removed his shoes.

Three Young Ladies Drowned.

Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 23.—News reached the city this morning of a distressing accident near Baton Rouge which resulted in the death of three estimable young ladies. The unfortunate were Miss Mary Lee Read, Miss Bell Chambers, and Miss Eleanor Garland, who were on their way to the Amite river, when one of their number fell beyond her depth. She screamed, and the other two went to her assistance and all three were drowned.

FIRE ENVELOPED HER FORM

Minnie Bringle, of Alexandria, Fearfully Burned by Blazing Oil.

A KEROSENE LAMP EXPLODED

She Was Heating Curling Irons When the Accident Occurred—Her Father and a Neighbor Also Received Severe Injuries in Trying to Tear Her Clothes Off.

Kerosene oil yesterday afternoon caused one of the most terrible accidents that ever occurred in Alexandria, when Miss Minnie Bringle, a handsome young girl about eighteen years of age, was so frightfully burned that her life is almost despair of. In addition her father, Henry Bringle, and William Crump, received painful burns about their hands. Mrs. Virginia Bringle, the mother of the unfortunate girl, was in addition so paralyzed with fright that she has been unable to utter a word since the accident occurred, and the attending physician says that her condition is serious.

Mr. Bringle is a baker. His shop is at No. 531 K Street, and he and his family reside in the stories over it. Until quite recently his shop was lighted by gas, but Alexandria's gas is said to be minus the gaseous matter, and a few months ago he was forced to use kerosene. Shortly after noon yesterday Miss Bringle received several invitations to River View. She hastily dressed and ran out to the house of some girl friends in the neighborhood and asked them to go with her. Upon her return she donned a wrapper and went to her room on the second floor and kindled a lamp and heated her curling irons.

No one was with her, and it is supposed that while she was standing before the lamp it exploded. The girl screams brought her mother and father to the room. The former instantly became so violently frightened that she was unable to move.

Mr. Bringle at once began to tear the garments from his daughter. He succeeded in getting part of the wrapper from her form, which was almost enveloped in flames. The struggle, however, carried them both out in the narrow passageway, and in her agony Miss Bringle approached the doorway. Before her father could do anything to prevent her she had fallen down the steps.

Her heartrending screams brought Policemen Price and Mr. Crump, a neighbor, to the scene. Nearly the whole of Miss Bringle's body was by this time a mass of flame. Mr. Crump hurried to the door and in his efforts to assist the agonized father and the policeman to pull the remainder of the burning garments from the girl's body. It was only after the most difficult struggle that the flames were finally extinguished.

Meanwhile her mother remained in the same position, horror-stricken, speechless, and apparently paralyzed. Mrs. James Bringle, the older sister, who lives in the house, had been called to the door by the screams from the father, and she was unable to do anything.

Dr. Marshall Jones was the first physician to arrive. After a hasty examination he found that Miss Bringle was seriously burned on the left side of the heart. Up to a late hour last night Mrs. Bringle was still speechless, and the doctor thought she was in danger. A crowd was gathered in the little shop last evening and many expressions of sympathy were tendered Mr. Bringle, who is a German, and has for many years been a resident of Alexandria.

BUTCHERED BY THE DOCTOR.

Shocking Death of Mrs. Raymond in Consequence of Malpractice.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 23.—A coroner's jury this evening held Dr. E. R. McIntyre to the grand jury to answer to a charge of malpractice. Yesterday Mrs. Elizabeth Raymond, of No. 205 Bush street, died, after giving birth to twins. Dr. McIntyre was called at 9 o'clock, and his wife accompanied and assisted him. At 5 o'clock Mrs. Raymond died. Soon after Dr. McIntyre and his wife left the house, Miss Mollie Manning, a sister of the dead woman, and the doctor thought she was in danger. A crowd was gathered in the little shop last evening and many expressions of sympathy were tendered Mr. Bringle, who is a German, and has for many years been a resident of Alexandria.

Dr. McIntyre, it is said, is one of the very few men in the country who are honored with a railroad pass which entitles them to travel without money and without price wherever the wheels of the Pullman cars run. Mr. Wright received his as a mark of gratitude and esteem a short time after he had written that now famous report of some years ago extolling Pullman as the model manufacturer and the munificence of his head and founder as a great-souled and public-spirited philanthropist. An annual pass was bestowed upon Mr. Wright, and he has since renewed, when occasion required it, since.

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HE WILL NOT SIGN IT.

Tariff Bill to Become a Law by Limitation, But Not by President Cleveland's Signature.

MAY HAVE TO REDUCE WAGES

Manager St. John, of the Rock Island Road, Feels It May Happen.

RAILROADS LOSING HEAVILY

More Testimony About the Recent Strike—There Was No Compulsion to Haul Pullman Sleepers—Government License for Railway Employees Might Be a Good Thing.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—General Manager E. St. John, of the Rock Island Railroad, was before the national strike commissioners to-day. He was asked if his company black-listed men.

"Not in the sense that the word is generally understood," said the witness. "When a man is discharged from our divisions we send a statement to our other divisions, that he may not be re-employed, but no such statement is sent to other roads unless it is requested."

"Can you show us a copy of your contract with the Pullman Company?" asked Commissioner Kernan.

"I can show you the contract if you will regard it as a private matter. I do not wish to have it published in the newspapers."

This proposition was refused, and Mr. St. John was asked if the contract compelled his company to haul Pullmans on all passenger trains.

"No," was the answer. "We can haul Pullmans on any trains we choose, and need not haul them unless we wish."

"Then you were not compelled to haul Pullmans during the strike?"

"Mr. St. John was asked as to the number of strikers that had been taken back after the strike."

"Of our men," he said, "quit work through fear, but of the 552 actual strikers, only seventy-four have been taken back."

The witness said that their relations to labor unions were regulated by the number of men on their lines belonging to the unions.

"When a union has 50 per cent, or more of men," he said, "we, as a general thing, treat with its representatives. We had no dealings with the American Railway Union, as it had less than 500 of our employees."

"Did your road cut wages last spring or this summer?" asked Commissioner Wright.

"No," he said, "but our force, but not wages."

"Has your road advanced wages within the last ten years?"

"Yes," he said, "we have frequently made individual advances, but no general increase that I remember of."

"How much did the strike cost the Rock Island road?" Mr. Kernan asked.

"I cannot give exact figures without reference to date, but I think that the strike cost our road between \$300,000 and \$1,000,000."

MR. ST. JOHN NOT CONTROLLED BY RAILROADS.

Mr. St. John emphatically denied the statement that the United States marshals used to keep the riots were controlled by the railroads.

"We asked for protection and furnished many of our employees, who were sworn in as United States marshals. But, after being sworn in, we had nothing more to do with them. They were controlled and controlled, I suppose, by the United States marshal."

The witness said that many of the rioters were captured and burned cars were struck. He knew this to be a fact, because many of them were recognized by the Rock Island employees who witnessed the lawlessness.

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WAGES ALWAYS KEPT DOWN.

Some Striking Facts Regarding the Spinners' Strike Laid Before the Massachusetts Arbitration Board.

FRAUDS THAT WERE CRIMES

Carnegie Company Severely Censured for Its Armor Plate Work.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

Acts Committed Whose Natural and Probable Consequence Would Be the Sacrifice of the Lives of Our Seamen, and with Them Perhaps, the Dearest Interests of the Nation

The adoption of a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to remove fifty-nine of the alleged defective armor plates from vessels and subject them to the ballistic test at the Indian Head proving ground was the feature of yesterday's session of the House. Mr. Cummings, the chairman of the committee, declared that a point in the investigation had been reached where this action was necessary.

When the report of the committee was presented Representative Stone, of Pennsylvania, raised a slight storm by his denunciation of the injustice to the Carnegie company. Mr. Cummings informed him that the minority had authorized the report.

The committee recommends that plates be tested as follows: Four on the Monterey, eight on the Monadnock, ten on the New York, four on the Amphitrite, three on the Monitor, three on the Oregon, three on the Columbia, three on the Minnesota, three on the Olympia, two on the Cincinnati, and two on the Raleigh.

The report was detailed, and results in sustaining the charges of fraud and severity censures the Carnegie Company for this method in which it performed its work.

A SPECIFICATION OF CHARGES.

The charges against the company are: First—The plates did not receive the uniform treatment required by the specifications of the contracts.

Second—False reports of treatment of the plates were systematically made to the government inspectors.

Third—No bolts received the double treatment provided for in the specifications of either contract. A report of double treatment, however, was made to the government inspectors.

Fourth—Specimens taken from the plates, both before and after treatment, to ascertain the tensile strength of each plate, were stretched without the knowledge of the government inspectors so as to increase their apparent tensile strength when actually tested.

Fifth—False specimens taken from other plates were substituted for the specimens selected by the government inspectors.

Sixth—The testing machine was repeatedly manipulated by order of the superintendent of the armor plate mill so as to increase the apparent tensile strength of the specimens. These specimens were juggled in measurement so as to increase their apparent ductility.

Seventh—Various specimens selected by the government inspectors were retraced without their knowledge before they were admitted to test.

Eighth—Plates selected by the government inspectors for ballistic test were retested with the intention of improving their ballistic resistance, without the knowledge of the government inspectors. In one case, at least, the conclusion is almost irresistible that a specimen of one plate was substituted for the top half of another.

CAVITIES WERE PLUGGED.

Ninth—In violation of the specifications of the contract, pipes or shrinking cavities, erroneously called blow holes, in the plates were plugged by the contractors and the defects concealed from the government inspectors. These cavities, in some cases, diminishing the resistance of the plates to the ballistic test.

Tenth—The inspector's stamp was either duplicated or stolen, and used without the knowledge of the government inspectors.

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